by drought. He devoted himself to the question of how this alarming process could be checked, and in 1918 published his well known scheme for the diversion of water from the Zambesi into the great depressions of Lake Ngami and the Kalahari.

In 1925, while on the Kalahari reconnaissance expedition, sent by the Government to investigate his proposals, Professor Schwarz found the country suffering from floods and he returned by canoe from the Victoria Falls to Lake Ngami, which was reoccupied by water, * * * Professor Schwarz has just published an account of his journeys in this region. In his book he says "A country that had resigned itself to a condition of permanent drought was for a time gladdened by the sound of rippling water on all sides." The book also contains a summary of the condition of Lake Ngami as follows: 1760, dry; 1813 to Livingston's visit in 1849, a great lake that had already begun to decline; 1854–1864, some shallow water surrounded by reeds; 1896–1922, no water, lake bed a dry plain; 1925 lake reoccupied by water.—*Reprinted from Nature, February 2, 1929.*

Snow cover in eastern Siberia.—W. B. Shostakovitch summarizes the snowfall in eastern Siberia as follows: Measurements have been made daily at 7 a. m. since 1881. Up to 1913 they had been made at 231 stations, only about 37 per cent of them, however, have so long a series as 5 years. The thickness of the snow cover, while it shows good correlation with precipitation, depends as well upon many other elements, such as air temperature, wind, evaporation, etc. February is the month of maximum snowfall. The depth in that month ranges from 10 to 100 centimeters (3.9 to 39 inches). Topographic features exert a great influence upon the accumulation of snow. On the windward slopes of mountains where the precipitation is heavy, the depth of snow increases considerably; on leeward slopes it decreases sharply. A snow sheet covers the ground from 25 to 70 days in the seaside district northeast of the Sea of Okhotsk and attains to 250 to 259 days in the extreme north regions. Almost all eastern Siberia lies under an uninterrupted snow cover during more than 150 days, the duration gradually increasing with latitude.

Meteorological summary for Chile, April, 1929. (*By J. Bustos Navarrete, Observatorio del Salto, Santiago, Chile.*)—Atmospheric circulation had moderate intensity during the month of April. In the central zone lack of precipitation continued, while in the southern zone there was normal intensity of rainfall.

The chief depressions, bringing foul weather and rain in the south, were those of the 1st–2d and 6th, crossing the extreme south, and, most important, that of the 20th causing general rains as far as Talca.

Periods of fine weather accompanied anticyclonic centers charted as follows: 7th–9th, in the southern region; 17th–18th, moving from Juan Fernandez to Chiloe; 25th–28th, advancing from southern Chile to the central part of northern Argentina.

The total monthly precipitation was 0.75 inch to 1.20 inches in the region of Concepcion and around 8 inches in region of Valdivia.—*Translated by W. W. R.*

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